

The Reflector.

Official Paper of Dickinson County.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

McKinley is still the idol of Ohio Republicans and seems likely to be the idol of the Republicans of the Nation in 1896.

An Alliance man in south Dickinson has a lecture on "The Lost Tribes of Israel."

Not a Republican paper of Kansas has yet come to this office which endorsed J. R. Burton's Memorial day address at Wichita...

The county high school students will finish up a round of the sciences with a round of the World's Fair.

The list of fifty possible candidates for county offices submitted by the Populists contains the name of but one Democrat.

Dickinson county had a convention a few days since that was attended by all the school boards and school trustees of the county.

Those loudmouthed individuals who are so anxious to have the negroes desert the Republican party...

Some of the Pop ne'er do wells who have been roaming the State for the past year or two are sneaking back into the county to run for office again.

Mrs. Frank Leslie has begun divorce proceedings against her husband, "Willie" Wilde.

West Point is turning out more officers than places can be found for in the service.

A Manhattan bank has made a grand stand play by offering the United States treasurer \$15,000 in gold to help the gold reserve.

You are the first man we ever saw or heard of who thought a bank was taxed on the amount of its deposits.

These are the expressions used by J. R. Foraker in his Memorial day oration at Grant's tomb.

The first thing the country knew about ex-President Harrison's being at the World's Fair was when he unobtrusively walked upon the grounds...

Kansas is making more of an exhibit of people at the World's Fair than of productions.

Time to Work.

The importance of the election of 1893 ought not to be underestimated by the people of Kansas and more especially by the voters of this county.

The Populists are already in the field. They have created an official corporation at Topeka...

Stamped by the seal of this corporation and subscribed or endorsed by a State officer, they expect this literature to be read, swallowed and obeyed without question by their followers.

They realize that it is only by deceiving people that they can hope to remain in power in any county of this State.

This "Bureau of Misinformation" which has been started will not hesitate to publish anything that will cover up their infamy at Topeka last winter.

The corporation has been formed for that purpose especially.

In view of the disgraceful record which has so far been made by the Populist administration and the necessity of getting the truth before the voters, no time should be lost in getting the Republicans in fighting trim.

There ought to be established in every county of the State headquarters where information can be obtained as to the record made by this administration.

The unsavory history of the Populist members of the legislature and the infamous conduct of the State officers, under the leadership of Doster, Clemens, Dunsmore, et al, ought to be placed in the hands of every citizen and the many devices and schemes resorted to by these professed reformers, prevent legislation demanded by the people, should be pointed out with plainness and precision.

That legislative record alone, irrespective of any other issues, will if properly presented, insure Republican success at the polls; but when we add to this the ranting of Little, the bellowing of Osborn, the "bombast" of Artz and Lewelling's partisanship, we have the means in our power to overwhelm the enemy. Let us to work!

Equable Adjustment.

Commendation is plentiful for the action of the board of county commissioners as a board of equalization which is now completing its duties.

Commissioners Kepke, Baker and Patterson have made a most fair and equable adjustment of valuation and one which will receive the approbation of the county generally.

Dickinson county may congratulate itself upon having such competent and fair minded commissioners. Their actions as a board have been for the best interests of the county and they have proved that the county's material advancement is safe in their hands.

Chairman Kepke has made a particularly strong presiding officer and the first district may well be proud of its representative upon the board. In capable, business like men like Mr. Kepke the public can always place full confidence and Mr. Kepke's record has proved that his district made no mistake in electing him by a rousing majority.

Charlie Kepke is respected and honored by every good citizen regardless of party and will this fall be almost unanimously asked to retain his seat on the board.

Those persons who have been listening to the absurd mouthing of such omniscient demagogues and blatherers as John Davis and other penniless and shiftless curbstones financiers in Kansas and the west, as to the enormous profits of national banks, will do well to cut this out and preserve it for reference.

The comptroller of the currency in a recent circular shows that the profit on \$100,000 national bank circulation, with each of the different classes of United States bonds as security, to be as follows: Two per cent, \$344, or 0.344 per cent; four per cent, \$688.94, or 0.689 per cent; and six per cent, \$1,033.87, or 1.034 per cent. [K. C. Gazette.]

The Kansas City Gazette preaches an able sermon based upon the graduating oration of Thornton Cooke, son of S. G. Cooke of Hastings, whom it refers to as "a plucky Kansanid who has made his way through school by the sweat of his brow; who knows more about poverty from actual experience than Lewelling has ever dreamed of."

Thornton Cooke is a bright young man, his oration was a good one and his Gazette's sermon is excellent, but considering that Mr. Cooke's father is worth \$30,000 and is cashier and chief owner of a bank, the poverty clause don't go.

The first thing the country knew about ex-President Harrison's being at the World's Fair was when he unobtrusively walked upon the grounds and went to seeing the sights like any other private citizen.

One of the great differences between Harrison and Cleveland is that the former has no bugler ahead of him to announce his movements.

Kansas is making more of an exhibit of people at the World's Fair than of productions.

Contemptible Partisanship.

A few days ago the REFLECTOR called attention to the contemptible partisanship exhibited by the present state officials in their compilation of the session laws.

The Atchison Champion so excellently sums up the breaks made and the pretty malignity shown that we give its review of the volume complete as follows:

At the close of the volume is given a list of the members of the two branches of the legislature. Appended to the list of members of the house are the following footnotes:

J. A. Campbell, of Doniphan, A. C. Sherman, of Shawnee, Richard Elting, of Ness and T. M. Grissom are marked as "Republican postmasters, but not unseated."

M. B. Chrisman, of Chautauqua, is marked as "Citizen of Oklahoma; Republican."

W. F. Brown, of Pratt, and C. M. Noble, of Butler, are marked: "Seats declared vacant because they were postmasters and Populists."

These footnotes appear in a book prepared for publication in the office of the secretary of State, printed at public expense as the official copy of the laws of Kansas passed at the session of the legislature for 1893.

Those footnotes have no more business in that volume than in a copy of an agricultural report or a Webster's dictionary.

It is a specimen of partisan malice dishonoring alike to its authors and the party they officially represent. It affords ample proof that the officials whose duty it was to furnish an official copy of the laws to the public printer have so little sense of personal honor and public decency that they deliberately enter a purely political record in a volume of the public laws of Kansas.

Not only that, they made that volume the medium for the publication of wicked, malignant, deliberate falsehoods. Such an act ought to cover with eternal shame every man connected with the dirty work.

Those footnotes are not only wholly out of place in that book, but they would be out of place in any book because they are false statements.

The Republicans named from Doniphan, Shawnee, Ness and Grant were not postmasters when the legislature met. The records of the house show that. Another lie is the footnote saying that Mr. M. B. Chrisman was a resident of Oklahoma. The house decided that such statement was a false one. By what authority can a public officer change the records of the house and embody a deliberate lie on the statute book?

Lie number three appears in the footnotes as follows: "W. F. Brown of Pratt and C. M. Noble of Butler, seats declared vacant because they were postmasters and POPULISTS."

A more deliberate and wilful lie was never uttered. What language is strong enough to denounce a public officer who would cause such a falsehood to be made a part of the public statute book? Brown and Noble were unseated because they were postmasters and not because they were Populists.

No man knew better than the one who compiled the laws passed at the last session. They cannot plead ignorance. They must admit that they used a public statute book to print a wicked, deliberate lie for the purpose of working injury to the Republican party.

The compilers of that statute book make it the medium for the arraignment of the Republican members of the house as a set of conscienceless villains who deliberately disfranchised Populist members. A more deliberate falsehood was never uttered and a meaner spirit of partisanship was never displayed. The authors of such scoundrelism ought to be held up to a public gaze as specimens of the political idiots who believe that deliberate lying is the real basis for political reform.

Why did it not occur to the fellows who inserted those footnotes to say that the member from Doniphan was elected by over a thousand majority, but that a Populist tried to steal his seat and in that dastardly attempt had the backing of the Populists of the house and senate as well as the Populist State officers? Why did they not add a footnote to the name of Mr. Kline and say that the Populists sought to rob him of his seat by disfranchising the people of Holton, and that it required a mandate from the supreme court to keep them from doing it?

If the statute book was to be disgraced by political footnotes, why not make the record true and complete? It is a very dirty piece of business, and its perpetrators ought to be brought to the punishment they deserve for converting a public statute book into a medium of public partisanship. It is a pretty small business, even for the gang now in control of Kansas State affairs to convert a volume of laws into a common political sewer into which to pour personal and party malice.

If you had the power to ransack the infernal regions and peer into their most hidden recesses in search of small, narrow brained and rotten hearted specimens of fallen humanity, it would require a powerful magnifying glass to make visible a human being small enough in intellect and as diminutive in common decency as to disgrace a public statute book with barefaced falsehoods. Not content with publishing their shame to the world during the session of the legislature, they made a public record of their infamy in a volume of the Kansas statutes.

Martin's Slender Hold.

There's a new hen on Senator Martin's nest and we may have some fun before this cruel war is over. A Washington dispatch says:

It is the opinion of Kansans now here that the announcement by Perry Daniels, lieutenant governor of the State, of his candidacy for the United States senate, at the hands of the populist party, means the downfall of Senator Martin.

The legislature meets and elects a senator in January, 1895. Mr. Daniels will go before the populist convention and endeavor to secure a nomination by that body, just as Senator Palmer went before the Democratic convention in Illinois.

There is little doubt that he will get it, but whether he does or not the movement is taken to indicate that the populists have abandoned the present junior senator from Kansas. There is another feature of the situation which is of interest, looked at from a national standpoint. It is upon the cards that the next winter's senate will refuse to confirm Mr. Martin's right to his seat.

There has been much contention that the legislature which elected him had no legal being. In fact it has been so decided by the Kansas supreme court. If Mr. Martin is ousted Governor Lewelling will appoint, and it is regarded as a certainty that the lucky man will be Mr. Daniels, a promotion which would, of course, much strengthen his chances of election by the succeeding legislature. Mr. J. B. Crouch of Hutchinson, in speaking of the matter, felt sure that Mr. Daniels had not announced his candidacy before a conference was held between the governor, Mr. Breidenthal, chairman of the populist executive committee, and himself.

It will serve Martin exactly right to be ousted. He has proved himself a two-faced dodger and an unprincipled political barterer. He has been, without excepting even Peffer, the poorest and most unworthy representative Kansas has ever had in the United States senate. Even his own party members will be glad to see him come to the end of his political rope.

Nominating a State Ticket.

Somebody at Topeka (why do all great political scarecrows come to life in Topeka?) has unobtrusively himself to the effect that the Republicans of the State are thoroughly disgusted with the convention system of nominating State candidates and wants the Republican party to hold a kind of mock election, a cross between the "Crawford county" and the "Australian ballot" systems, in order that every man may have his say. It is entirely unnecessary. The State conventions of the past have been composed of representative Republicans. It is true that "gangs" have sometimes got control but that will not happen next year.

There is no evidence that an understanding vote could be secured in country precincts on candidates for all the State offices. Most voters, and most delegates to the State convention for that matter, do not know who are candidates until the convention meets. An innovation that would be practical and businesslike, however, would be to have each county convention instruct its delegates to Topeka definitely and unequivocally on first and second choice for leading offices. That would do away with much of the "trading" and "locality" apportionment. It is true that in order to win the Republican ticket next year must be like Caesar's, above suspicion. The nearer it can represent the combined wishes of all the members of the party the more certain will it be to succeed. There ought to be a practical and straightforward method of remedying the old convention system's faults though the Topeka kicker has not found it.

A reputable exchange says: "Ignatius Donnelly has left Populist party. He will not find it necessary to construct a cryptogram to prove that the claim of the Populists that they are the new political dispensation is a fraud."

A fervent prayer will go up from all the other parties that he will not join their ranks. Men like Donnelly help no party. Every such member is an incubus and a distracting force. They disrupt and tear down. The Populists have a hundred times as many fanatics of the Donnelly stripe as the old parties and for that reason make more blunders and will eventually fail. A party with leaders of that ilk can never succeed in America. Level headed business like men are wanted and they only will win.

Here's a nice Populist simplicity for you. A dispatch from Topeka says: "Governor Lewelling and family and Private Secretary Fred Close and family left this afternoon for a ten days' visit to the World's Fair. They occupied a special Pullman sleeper and drawing room car which would go credit to the Atators and Vanderbilts."

They are not going to put up at any Populist headquarters either. They have a suite of apartments at one of the swell hotels reserved for them. The "down trodden serfs" of Kansas are footing the bill.

Even greatness falls on American natures. Eulalia and the Duke of Veragua were very nice for a week or two but there is going to be a great sigh of relief when they set sail for home. Wouldn't this country get mighty tired if it had a king for about six months though?

They have a peculiar manner of joking at Newton. Some friends of a young man there issued an announcement cards telling of his wedding to his best girl and sent them broadcast over town. Up to date no one has discovered anything funny in it.

HOT WEATHER GOODS!

Just Received from our Eastern Buyer a Large Line of Summer Underwear.

The first starter is Ladies' fine Jersey Vests at 5c, regular selling price 15c, better quality 15c, worth 25c. A fine line from 25c and upwards; also a fine line of samples which contains some very fine goods which will be sold at about one-half price.

New Patterns in Challies in all shades, an extra bargain at 5c, worth 8 and 10c.

Extra width Challie for 4c a yard, worth 8c.

A large line of Parasols of all descriptions and prices to suit everybody.

Brusa Silks at 15c a yard, something new.

Largest line of Silk Mitts ever brought into the State of Kansas can be seen here. All styles and prices. We can retail them at less than wholesale price.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

In this department we are well supplied with summer goods to meet the wants of everybody.

Turkey Red Handkerchiefs 24 inch 3c each.

Rockford Socks (imperfection of mill) 35c a dozen.

Men's Gauze Shirts and drawers 40c a Suit.

Fine Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 50c each.

An extra fine line of Samples at prices too numerous to mention.

Men's White Lawn Ties 12c a dozen.

A very complete line of Negligee Shirts in all prices.

Men's Outing Shirts 25c.

Summer Coats and Vests a full assortment of Alpaca, Flannels, etc.

Fancy Vests in White and Colored and Alpaca.

We have on the way our third shipment of Straw Hats this season, wait for them. This is an illustration of what low prices do for us.

THESE PRICES GOOD FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

F. L. HIRSCH, THE BENEFIT.

THE BULLION LAW.

Secretary Carlisle on the Working of the Sherman Act.

STATISTICS OF SILVER COINAGE.

Nearly \$11,000,000 Lost by the Purchase of Silver Bullion Since July 13, 1890 - Certificates Fail to Circulate.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and also as to the manner in which the present operations of the treasury under the so-called Sherman act result in the payment of gold in the purchase of silver bullion, Secretary Carlisle said:

The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873, a period of eighty-one years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was 8,045,838. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars, of 412 1/2 grains each, not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a period of twelve years, there was coined \$478,190,793.

In addition to this there has been coined from trade dollars \$5,078,472, and from the seigniorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14, 1890, the sum of \$6,041,109, making the aggregate \$489,886,374 in full legal tender silver money issued by the government since 1878. Of this amount only \$88,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government, or being represented by outstanding certificates.

The act of July 14, 1890, required the secretary of the treasury to purchase \$3,000,000 fine ounces of silver bullion per month, and it provided that he should continue the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month until the first day of July, 1891; and under this act there have been coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts, since 1878, \$519,294,835, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty-one years.

In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1878, and coined as above stated, the secretary of the treasury has purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the treasury uncoined, 124,292,532 fine ounces of silver bullion which cost the people of the United States \$114,250,000, and is worth to-day at the market price of silver \$103,411,380, thus showing a loss

MARKET REPORTS.

Money and Investments. New York, June 13.—The stock market opened weak and lower. The decline ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 was most marked in the case of General Electric, Manhattan and Sugar. Electric sold down to 71; Manhattan to 109 1/2 and Sugar to 87. There was a further decline in stocks after the opening, the room traders being the largest sellers. After 11 o'clock Tobacco jumped 2 to 4 1/2. New York Central commanded 1 1/2 to 2 premium. All other markets were barely steady.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK. KANSAS CITY, June 13.—Cattle.—Receipts, 4,671; calves, 66; shipped yesterday, 538. The market was fairly active and steady to strong throughout, good native cows strong to the higher. The following are representative sales:

Table with columns for weight, price, and description of cattle.

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS. 40 lbs. 1.00 to 1.25; 45 lbs. 1.25 to 1.50; 50 lbs. 1.50 to 1.75; 55 lbs. 1.75 to 2.00; 60 lbs. 2.00 to 2.25; 65 lbs. 2.25 to 2.50; 70 lbs. 2.50 to 2.75; 75 lbs. 2.75 to 3.00; 80 lbs. 3.00 to 3.25; 85 lbs. 3.25 to 3.50; 90 lbs. 3.50 to 3.75; 95 lbs. 3.75 to 4.00; 100 lbs. 4.00 to 4.25; 105 lbs. 4.25 to 4.50; 110 lbs. 4.50 to 4.75; 115 lbs. 4.75 to 5.00; 120 lbs. 5.00 to 5.25; 125 lbs. 5.25 to 5.50; 130 lbs. 5.50 to 5.75; 135 lbs. 5.75 to 6.00; 140 lbs. 6.00 to 6.25; 145 lbs. 6.25 to 6.50; 150 lbs. 6.50 to 6.75; 155 lbs. 6.75 to 7.00; 160 lbs. 7.00 to 7.25; 165 lbs. 7.25 to 7.50; 170 lbs. 7.50 to 7.75; 175 lbs. 7.75 to 8.00; 180 lbs. 8.00 to 8.25; 185 lbs. 8.25 to 8.50; 190 lbs. 8.50 to 8.75; 195 lbs. 8.75 to 9.00; 200 lbs. 9.00 to 9.25; 205 lbs. 9.25 to 9.50; 210 lbs. 9.50 to 9.75; 215 lbs. 9.75 to 10.00; 220 lbs. 10.00 to 10.25; 225 lbs. 10.25 to 10.50; 230 lbs. 10.50 to 10.75; 235 lbs. 10.75 to 11.00; 240 lbs. 11.00 to 11.25; 245 lbs. 11.25 to 11.50; 250 lbs. 11.50 to 11.75; 255 lbs. 11.75 to 12.00; 260 lbs. 12.00 to 12.25; 265 lbs. 12.25 to 12.50; 270 lbs. 12.50 to 12.75; 275 lbs. 12.75 to 13.00; 280 lbs. 13.00 to 13.25; 285 lbs. 13.25 to 13.50; 290 lbs. 13.50 to 13.75; 295 lbs. 13.75 to 14.00; 300 lbs. 14.00 to 14.25; 305 lbs. 14.25 to 14.50; 310 lbs. 14.50 to 14.75; 315 lbs. 14.75 to 15.00; 320 lbs. 15.00 to 15.25; 325 lbs. 15.25 to 15.50; 330 lbs. 15.50 to 15.75; 335 lbs. 15.75 to 16.00; 340 lbs. 16.00 to 16.25; 345 lbs. 16.25 to 16.50; 350 lbs. 16.50 to 16.75; 355 lbs. 16.75 to 17.00; 360 lbs. 17.00 to 17.25; 365 lbs. 17.25 to 17.50; 370 lbs. 17.50 to 17.75; 375 lbs. 17.75 to 18.00; 380 lbs. 18.00 to 18.25; 385 lbs. 18.25 to 18.50; 390 lbs. 18.50 to 18.75; 395 lbs. 18.75 to 19.00; 400 lbs. 19.00 to 19.25; 405 lbs. 19.25 to 19.50; 410 lbs. 19.50 to 19.75; 415 lbs. 19.75 to 20.00; 420 lbs. 20.00 to 20.25; 425 lbs. 20.25 to 20.50; 430 lbs. 20.50 to 20.75; 435 lbs. 20.75 to 21.00; 440 lbs. 21.00 to 21.25; 445 lbs. 21.25 to 21.50; 450 lbs. 21.50 to 21.75; 455 lbs. 21.75 to 22.00; 460 lbs. 22.00 to 22.25; 465 lbs. 22.25 to 22.50; 470 lbs. 22.50 to 22.75; 475 lbs. 22.75 to 23.00; 480 lbs. 23.00 to 23.25; 485 lbs. 23.25 to 23.50; 490 lbs. 23.50 to 23.75; 495 lbs. 23.75 to 24.00; 500 lbs. 24.00 to 24.25; 505 lbs. 24.25 to 24.50; 510 lbs. 24.50 to 24.75; 515 lbs. 24.75 to 25.00; 520 lbs. 25.00 to 25.25; 525 lbs. 25.25 to 25.50; 530 lbs. 25.50 to 25.75; 535 lbs. 25.75 to 26.00; 540 lbs. 26.00 to 26.25; 545 lbs. 26.25 to 26.50; 550 lbs. 26.50 to 26.75; 555 lbs. 26.75 to 27.00; 560 lbs. 27.00 to 27.25; 565 lbs. 27.25 to 27.50; 570 lbs. 27.50 to 27.75; 575 lbs. 27.75 to 28.00; 580 lbs. 28.00 to 28.25; 585 lbs. 28.25 to 28.50; 590 lbs. 28.50 to 28.75; 595 lbs. 28.75 to 29.00; 600 lbs. 29.00 to 29.25; 605 lbs. 29.25 to 29.50; 610 lbs. 29.50 to 29.75; 615 lbs. 29.75 to 30.00; 620 lbs. 30.00 to 30.25; 625 lbs. 30.25 to 30.50; 630 lbs. 30.50 to 30.75; 635 lbs. 30.75 to 31.00; 640 lbs. 31.00 to 31.25; 645 lbs. 31.25 to 31.50; 650 lbs. 31.50 to 31.75; 655 lbs. 31.75 to 32.00; 660 lbs. 32.00 to 32.25; 665 lbs. 32.25 to 32.50; 670 lbs. 32.50 to 32.75; 675 lbs. 32.75 to 33.00; 680 lbs. 33.00 to 33.25; 685 lbs. 33.25 to 33.50; 690 lbs. 33.50 to 33.75; 695 lbs. 33.75 to 34.00; 700 lbs. 34.00 to 34.25; 705 lbs. 34.25 to 34.50; 710 lbs. 34.50 to 34.75; 715 lbs. 34.75 to 35.00; 720 lbs. 35.00 to 35.25; 725 lbs. 35.25 to 35.50; 730 lbs. 35.50 to 35.75; 735 lbs. 35.75 to 36.00; 740 lbs. 36.00 to 36.25; 745 lbs. 36.25 to 36.50; 750 lbs. 36.50 to 36.75; 755 lbs. 36.75 to 37.00; 760 lbs. 37.00 to 37.25; 765 lbs. 37.25 to 37.50; 770 lbs. 37.50 to 37.75; 775 lbs. 37.75 to 38.00; 780 lbs. 38.00 to 38.25; 785 lbs. 38.25 to 38.50; 790 lbs. 38.50 to 38.75; 795 lbs. 38.75 to 39.00; 800 lbs. 39.00 to 39.25; 805 lbs. 39.25 to 39.50; 810 lbs. 39.50 to 39.75; 815 lbs. 39.75 to 40.00; 820 lbs. 40.00 to 40.25; 825 lbs. 40.25 to 40.50; 830 lbs. 40.50 to 40.75; 835 lbs. 40.75 to 41.00; 840 lbs. 41.00 to 41.25; 845 lbs. 41.25 to 41.50; 850 lbs. 41.50 to 41.75; 855 lbs. 41.75 to 42.00; 860 lbs. 42.00 to 42.25; 865 lbs. 42.25 to 42.50; 870 lbs. 42.50 to